the fact that such case will not render such service is clearly and conspicuously disclosed on a tag, label, or in other printed material which accompanies the watch when it is sold to the ultimate consumer.

(m) Placement of markings and abbreviations. All markings on watchcases as provided in this part should be of a permanent type and made on the exterior, exposed surface of the back, and be so placed and of such a size that they will be readily apparent to purchasers of the product. Provided that markings, respecting the metallic composition of watch bands which are part of the cases, may be placed on the bands or on the cases. All markings should be stated in the English language and printed in letters or figures of the same size and conspicuousness as that used for words or abbreviations descriptive of any precious metal content, i.e., "gold," "silver," or "karat". When using abbreviations in markings as provided by this section, "G" may be used for the word "Gold," "K" or "Kt" for the word "Karat," and "Chr" for the word "Chromium". In addition "G.F." may be used for "Gold Filled," and "R.G.P." for "Rolled Gold Plate." The terms "electroplate" and "electroplated" should not be abbreviated. The word "filled" and the word "plate" should not be abbreviated in marks containing the word "gold" unless the word "gold" is abbreviated by use of the letter "G"

(n) Misuse of terms. The words "gold," "karat," "silver," "sterling," "coin," or any abbreviation thereof either alone or in conjunction with other words such as "solid," "plate," "plated," "filled," "electroplate," or "electroplated" or any abbreviation thereof should not be used as a marking or as descriptive of a watchcase or part thereof in labeling, advertising, trade names or otherwise in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

(o) Disclosures in advertising. All disclosures which are placed on industry products in conformity with this section should also appear in all advertising or other promotional material pertaining to such products, irrespective of the media used, whenever statements, representations, or depictions

are made or appear therein, which in the absence of such disclosures serve to create a false impression that the products or parts thereof, are of a certain metallic composition. The disclosure so made should be of such conspicuousness and clarity as to be noted by purchasers and prospective purchasers casually reading, or listening to, such advertising, and the words and terms therein which are descriptive of metallic composition should not be used except as provided in this section. [Guide 3]

§245.4 Misrepresentation as to durability or suitability.

Industry members should not misrepresent directly or indirectly, in advertising, labeling, marking, brand or trade name, depictions, or otherwise the characteristics of a product or the ability of a product to resist or withstand damage from stated causes, or of its suitability for particular uses. Illustratively, industry members should not, under this section: Falsely designate or describe a watch as a chronometer or use such terms as "skin divers," "navigators," or "railroad" as descriptive of industry products which do not possess the characteristics, e.g., ruggedness, accuracy, dependability, or other features, required of watches used by persons engaged in those activities. [Guide 4]

§245.5 Misrepresentation of protective features.

(a) Industry members should not misrepresent directly or indirectly, in advertising, other promotional material, labeling, brand or trade name, or marking, or otherwise, the ability of a product to withstand or resist damage or other harmful effects from stated causes. Illustratively, under this section a product should not be described or designated as "shockproof," "waterproof," "nonmagnetic," or "all proof," even if such term or terms are qualified by words or phrases, e.g., "waterproof when case, crown, and crystal are intact." In addition a product should not be described or designated as "shock resistant," "water resistant," or "antimagnetic" unless it conforms to the applicable provisions set forth below:

- (1) Shock resistant. A product may be properly described or designated as "shock resistant" or "shock absorbing" if it possesses a level of resistance to damage from shock sufficient to insure that it will successfully withstand the test described in paragraph 3 of the appendix to this part.
- (2) Water resistant. An industry product may be properly described or designated as "water resistant" if it is sufficiently impervious to water or moisture so as to insure that at the time of its sale to the ultimate consumer it will successfully withstand the test described in paragraph 4 of the appendix to this part.
- (3) Antimagnetic. A product may properly be described or designated as "antimagnetic" if it is so designed and constructed as to provide a substantial degree of protection against magnetism, and the product will successfully withstand the test described in paragraph 5 of the appendix to this part.
- (b) Whenever a product described or designated as "shock resistant," 'water resistant," or "antimagnetic" in conformity with this section is sold to the ultimate consumer, the designation should be accompanied by an appropriate statement explaining the meaning of the term and the care and maintenance ordinarily required to preserve the described qualities. The statement should be made on any point of sale material describing or referring to the watch having the designation in question and on a label or tag firmly affixed to the watch bearing the designation. [Guide 5]

§245.6 Deception as to jewels.

Industry members should not misrepresent directly or indirectly, in advertising, labeling, marking, brand or trade name, or otherwise, the number of jewels contained in a watch, or that a watch is "jeweled" or that a watch contains a jeweled movement. Illustratively, industry members should not:

(a) Represent or describe a watch as "jeweled" or as containing a jeweled movement unless the watch movement contains at least seven jewels each of which serves the purpose of protecting against wear from friction by providing

a mechanical contact with a moving part at a point of wear;

(b) Refer to the number of jewels contained in a watch unless each and every one of these jewels serves the purpose of protecting against wear from friction by providing a mechanical contact with a moving part at a point of wear. [Guide 6]

§ 245.7 Misrepresentation of accessories.

Industry members should not misrepresent directly or indirectly, in advertising, labeling, marking, brand or trade name, or otherwise, the composition, quality, or any other material fact respecting accessories. Illustratively, industry members should not, under this section: use terms, representations of metallic composition, words or names associated with precious, semiprecious, synthetic, and imitation stones, and quality marks in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of the Commission's Trade Practice Rules for the Jewelry Industry, promulgated June 28, 1957, and amended November 17, 1959. [Guide 7]

§245.8 Deceptive selling of used, rebuilt, or secondhand products.

An industry product which in whole or in part is used, secondhand, rebuilt, repaired, refinished, or which contains parts that are used, secondhand, rebuilt, repaired or refinished, should not be sold, offered for sale or distributed unless the fact that such product or parts are not new, or are used, secondhand, rebuilt, or repaired, or refinished, is fully and nondeceptively disclosed in all advertising of the product, on the product itself or on a label firmly affixed thereto, and on the immediate container in which the product is sold to the ultimate consumer. [Guide 8]

§ 245.9 Deceptive imitation, obliteration, or concealment of trade names, trademarks, and marks.

Industry members should not imitate or simulate the trade names or trademarks of competitors, or obliterate, conceal, or remove tags, labels, marks, or other disclosures placed on an industry product or on the package in which it is sold to the ultimate consumer